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MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

Montgomery County Council 25

Public Hearing

Legislative Bill Nos. 11-76 and 23-76 Employer - Employee Relation Bills

Council Hearing Room

County Office Building

100 Maryland Avenue

Rockville, Maryland

8:15 p.m.

Wednesday, July 14, 1976

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Norman Christeller, President John Menke Elizabeth L. Scull Dickran Y. Hovsepian Dr. Jane Ann Moore

ALSO PRESENT:

Pearl Schloo, Research Coordinator Carolyn Rush, Council Secretary

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MR. CHRISTELLER: Would the Council convene, please?

This is a public hearing on Legislative Bill Number 11-76, an act to add new Chapter 18A, title, "Employer-Employee Relations Act," to the Montgomery County Code 1972, as amended, to follow immediately after Chapter 18 thereof, to provide for the election and certification of employee organizations for purposes of meeting with County officials concerning conditions of employment and resolution of grievances, but excluding certain topics from being discussed at any such meetings; to provide for the designation of employee units from which such employee organizations are elected and which such organizations represent; to provide for the preparation of position papers by the County and such employee organizations; to provide for procedures for the decertification of employee organizations; to define certain terms; to provide for the Chief Administrative Officer to finally resolve disputes arising under this Article; to specify responsibilities of the County and the employee organizations; to provide for the protection of those County employees who choose not to become members of an employee organization; and to provide for the retention of existing personnel laws and regulations and the option of any employee to pursue a grievance through the procedures

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set forth therein.

There are seven exhibits, including the certified copy of the Bill; amendment to the Bill proposed by the Council President; transmittal letter from the County Executive; letter of endorsement from the Personnel Board; memorandum from the County Council President to the County Council; copy of request for advertising and proof of advertising.

This is also a public hearing on Legislative Bill Number 23-76, an Act to add a new Chapter 36A, title, "Public Employee Relations," to the Montgomery County Code 1972, as amended, to follow immediately after Chapter 36 thereof, to provide for the election and certification of employee organizations for purposes of meeting with County officials concerning conditions of employment, the resolution of grievances, and other matters involving relations between the County and its employees; to provide for the designation of employee units from which such employee organizations are elected and which such organizations represent; to provide for the recognition of such employee organizations by the County; to provide for the preparation of memoranda of understanding by the County and such employee organizations; to provide for procedures for the decertification of employee organizations; to define certain terms; to provide for the Chief Administrative Officer to resolve disputes arising under this

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Article, subject to review by the Personnel Board; to specify responsibilities of the County and the employee organizations; to provide for the protection of those County employees who choose not to become members of an employee organization; and to provide for the retention of existing personnel laws and regulations and the option of any employee to pursue a grievance through the procedures set forth therein.

There are six exhibits: certified copy of the bill; request for advertising; proof of advertising; memorandum from the Legislative Counsel, Philip Tierney; a letter from Jessie H. Bakeman; and statements from Montgomery County Government Employee Organization members, supporting Bill 23-76, which is the bill that was proposed by that organization.

Seven speakers have signed up for this evening.

If there are any others that wish to speak, it would help if you would give your name to the Council secretary, on the left.

We will begin with Robert Carty, speaking for the County Executive.

MR. CARTY: Mr. President and members of the County Council, my name is Robert Carty, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer. On behalf of the County Executive and the Chief Administrative Officer, I am pleased to offer comments on Bills 11-76 and 23-76.

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For the record, Bill Number 11-76 was forwarded to the Council by the County Executive on June 4th, 1975, and Bill 23-76 was introduced at the request of an employee organization on June 15,th, 1976.

While there are important differences in the two bills, it is striking that there are many similarities. These similarities suggest that the general frame of reference between management and the employees of the Montgomery County Government is a shared one and that the common goal is to improve channels of communication so that the citizens of the County can be better served.

I would now like to point out and comment on the major differences between the two bills.

The County Executive's Bill, 11-76, defines "confidential employee" and later on excludes such employees from an employee organizations.

Such an exclusion is common in most public sector labor relations legislation. The intent of such exclusion is to prevent divided loyalties between employees' membership in an employee organization and their supervisor.

Normally, such employees include administrative aides to elected officials and department heads, as well as other employees whose responsibilities in management -- such as in budget, personnel, finance and executive staff -- would be incompatible with membership in an employee organization.

The definition of "employee" in the bills varies somewhat. The County Executive's bill defines "employee" as a Merit System employee working on a continuous full-time basis. This definition excludes supervisory, confidential and management-level employees.

Bill 23-76 includes both full-time and part-time employees whose classification is determined under the personnel regulations and that bill excludes only elected officials and management-level employees.

While it is common to exclude part-time employees from employee organizations, it is suggested that in the interest of clarify, the definition contained in Bill 11-76 include "part-time, career employees." This is consistent with the definition in the personnel regulations.

The definition of "management-level employee" in the bills also varies. Bill 11-76, the County Executive's bill, excludes those employees involved in policy-making or who responsibly direct the implementation of policy.

Bill Number 23-76 defines "management-level employee" as department or office heads or Merit System employees who report to the County Executive, the County Council, or the Chief Administrative Officer.

Bill 23-76 also defines a supervisor as a management-level employee with certain authority under the charter and the personnel regulations.

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The two definitions in Bill 23-76 would appear to permit the majority of County supervisors to join units with rank and file.

We believe that policy determination and implementation is a continuum, that is, a shared responsibility diminishing only in degree from the top down.

For purposes of deciding who should be involved in an employee organization, a line typically is drawn at the first level of supervision -- foreman, unit supervisor, or whatever.

It is important for such employees to be recognized as part of management. We realize that some effort must be made to properly identify these employees.

Bill 11-76 excludes supervisory employees and defines such employees much more broadly than does Bill Number 23-76.

The County Executive's Bill, again, 11-76, defines "professional employee" and provides that such employees shall not be included in a unit which includes nonprofessional employees unless a majority of the professional employees specifically request inclusion. Such distinction is normally made in the interest of ensuring a reasonable community of interest in employee units.

The sections on "determination of employee units" in both bills contain no substantive differences. However, we

• LANGLEY PARK, MARYLAND 20783 • (301) 439 • 5600 7676 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, SUITE 210 would like to point out that it is important to avoid the proliferation of employee organizational units.

In the neighboring county, there are about 25 units. Such proliferation disrupts any sense of unity among employees as a group and detracts from a productive, positive employer-employee working relationship.

We suggest that a sentence be added to line 22 of Bill Number 11-76, stating, "The number of such units shall not be greater than six in number."

Without specifying the units by name, they could include police, fire, service and maintenance employees, clerical employees, professional and technical employees, and one additional unit for any unforeseen circumstance.

County employees might prefer to have one large unit rather than a number of them. There are certain advantages to such a "conference board" -- which is a technical name for such an arrangement. It allows for employees to deal with management in the aggregate, rather than as splintered individual units, and it would also allow management to deal with broad issues, such as pay and benefits, which must of necessity be uniform for all employees.

Provision can be made in any unit election for employees to express their wishes as to whether or not they desire to affiliate with one unit on a countywide basis or with a more narrow one.

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Another difference in the matter of unit determination is in Bill 23-76 wherein it provides that a decision of the Chief Administrative Officer may be appealed to the County Personnel Board.

We believe that the matter of unit determination is critical to management and should not be made a matter of appeal to the Personnel Board. Furthermore, the authority of the Personnel Board is rather specific in the County Charter. Section 404 does not extend to matters of employer-employee relations.

The sections on "procedures for certification of employee organizations" do not vary between the two bills, except that Bill 23-76 provides provides that "elections shall be conducted by the Personnel Board which may ask the assistance of the Maryland State Department of Labor and Industry or any other agency."

We would suggest that Bill 11-76 is probably too restrictive and provision should be made for other third parties to assist in any election process.

Another difference involves the percentage of eligible employees necessary to validate an election. Bill 11-76 provides that at least 60 percent of the employees eligible to participate in an election are necessary to validate such election; whereas Bill 23-76 provides that only 50 percent of employees eligible may validate an election.

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We believe that 60 percent is not unreasonable, considering the importance of certifying employee organizations.

Bill 23-76 also provides for payroll dues collection at the request of the employee. We concur, providing the organization has been certified and represents a majority of the employees in the appropriate unit and providing that the deduction is not obligatory. We feel that this should be a matter of discussion between the employee organization and the County.

The sections pertaining to "costs of conducting elections" vary between the two bills. Bill 11-76 provides for sharing of such cost between the county and the employee organization, while bill 23-76 provides that the County shall bear all election costs. We believe this is a shared responsibility and that the costs should be shared.

The next area of some variation concerns the section on "County-employee organization meetings and discussions."

Bill 11-76 provides that these be held at least every two years. Bill 23-76 specifies meetings shall be held quarterly, and it further provides that such meetings may be with County representatives including the County Executive and the County Council.

We believe that quarterly meetings are too

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frequent, and although the two-year provision in the County Executive's bill was not intended to be limiting, a provision for at least an annual meeting would appear to be acceptable.

An important difference between the bills concerns matters to be discussed with employee organizations. There are certain areas that are commonly excluded from labor relations legislation.

Such matters are normally known collectively as management rights, and include areas which are typically inherent in the managerial and policy-making process.

Such items are specifically enumerated in Section 33-69(b) of Bill Number 11-76. Included are such things as the mission of the County Government, its budget, its organization, number of employees, positions classified, grades of employees, work projects, and the technology of County work.

We believe the aforementioned matters are within the prerogative of the legislative and executive branches and that they should not be the subject of discussion.

One of the criticisms of Bill Number 11-76 is that if all these things are excluded, what is there left to talk about? We suggest the answer is a great deal: work conditions, promotional policies, training programs, group insurance package, cost-of-living adjustments and the administration of

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the Merit System, to name a few. It is important, however, that these matters be identified which are and have to be the responsibility of those who are elected or appointed to carry out County programs.

We would point out that Bill 11-76 does provide for the County or its agent to meet with employee organizations for the purposes of hearing their views on the aforementioned managerial matters.

With respect to disputes, Bill 11-76 provides that the decision of the Chief Administrative Officer shall be final, subhect to an appeal to the County Personnel Board where provided by law.

Bill 23-76 would make such appeals to the County

Personnel Board the subject of a mandatory hearing. The role

of the Personnel Board as outlined in the charter is

restrictive and limited to mandatory hearings only in cases

of dismissal, demotion and suspension.

There is one difference between the bills in the sections concerning "employee organization responsibilities." l1-76 would prohibit an employee organization from picketing the County in any dispute or condoning such activity by failing to take action to prevent or stop it. We believe that any bill that is enacted should contain this provision.

In conclusion, we believe Bill 11-76, with minor modifications, represents needed improvements in formalizing

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relationships with County employees. We believe it is consistent with the traditions of our County and will go far toward improving what are already excellent relations between the County, as an employer, and County employees.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Carty. Are there questions from the Council? (No response.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: Mr. Carty, one comment. $|11 extsf{-}76\>$ was introduced, I noted that it seemed to me that the definition of "management-level employee" was extremely broad and uncertain as to just exactly where you're drawing the line.

Now you, in your testimony, have implied where you think it draws the line, but I'm not personally convinced 16 that the language of the bill comes out necessarily the 17 way you've described it, and I think it would be useful for 18 you to give some thought to how that might be tightened up some.

I think Bill 23 probably goes too far in the other direction, and I'm looking for some language that falls somewhere in-between the two in terms of a clearer drawing of the line as to who may and who may not be in such organizations.

> MR. CARTY: We will draft up something, and I'll

send you a copy.

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MR. CHRISTELLER: I think it would be useful if you would do that.

To some degree, I had the same problem with the definition of "supervisor," and that's another element that you might look at for that reason.

All right. Mr. Hovsepian?

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Mr. President, have you as yet set a date for a worksession, so that we might be able to --

MR. CHRISTELLER: Yes. August 9th; the first day Council is back from vacation; first order of business.

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Thank you.

MR. CHRISTELLER: So you might keep that in mind -- 1:30 in the afternoon on August 9th, which is a Monday.

All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Carty.

MR. CARTY: Thank you very much.

MR. CHRISTELLER: The next speaker is Allen Prettyman, for the International Brotherhood of Police Officers.

MR. WHITNEY: Mr. Chairman, I am not Allen Prettyman. In his place, I am Allen Whitney, Executive Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, and I am accompanied this evening by P.F.C. Tom Moore, who is President of Local 498 of the IBPO.

I would like to apologize for not having a

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prepared statement for the members of the Council this evening.

However, I don't think that our presentation will take a good

deal of time.

What I would like to do at the outset, Mr. Chairman and members of the Council, is to ask that note be taken of a letter which I submitted to each member of the County Council almost exactly one year ago, on July 8th of 1975.

At that time, I set forth in writing the position of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers with respect to the proposed legislation -- it had not, of course, at that time been introduced -- but the proposed legislation which had been developed by the County Executive staff people for the consideration of the County Council.

In that letter, as I say, I set forth the position of our organization. In the intervening period, as nearly as I can tell, the County's bill has not changed in any significant degree, and by the same token, the position of the IBPO with respect to that bill has not changed.

Our position is basically that the County

Executive's proposal is rather something of a pale shadow

of what we would typically conceive of in terms of collective

bargaining legislation.

We have some very basic problems with that legislation. In comparison to the second bill which is before the body, 23-76, there is no question in our mind but what 23-76

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The basic problem that we have with both pieces of legislation or proposed legislation is the fact that it does not provide for a structure within which representatives of employees may sit down with representatives of management or the County Government and work out and develop specific, written criteria relating to such things as base pay, fringe benefits, working conditions, personnel policy, and things of that nature.

And by the same token, of course, neither bill provides any meaningful procedure for resolution of any disputes which may arise between the parties in any of those enumerated areas.

11-76 speaks only in terms of minutes reflecting the positions taken by the parties at any of the meet and confer sessions that might occur, and I think it's a failing on the part of the proposed legislation that it does not encompass, as I said, any procedure by which any differences that might arise at such meetings may be resolved in an impartial and fair fashion.

If I could, I'd like to take just a few moments to deal with a few specific matters, specific points, in both pieces of legislation and offer our comments on them.

With respect to Bill ll-76, I would also agree with the reaction of the Chairman. I think that the definition of

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"management-level employee" is overly broad and lacks any real degree of definition. I think it would be very helpful to have a more specifically-defined statement as to what kinds of duties, what kinds of responsibilities should necessarily result in the definition of the designation of any given County employee as a management official.

With respect to -- and this touches on a point that I just spoke to -- on page 3 of 11-76, a position paper is defined as "a nonbinding written memorandum, reflecting all items discussed by the County and an employee organization." There is little meaning My comment applies to that, as well. for a written document which has no binding features to it whatsoever, but it simply reflects the positions that were taken by the employee organization and the County.

On page 5 of 11-76, the County proposes to define "bargaining units" by specifically citing the cut-off point at which people above that point would be designated as: supervisors and managers, and all those below that level would be eligible for inclusion in the bargaining unit.

The County proposes that those officers in the ranks of sergeant or equivalent rank and below be included in the bargaining unit. We would suggest that that be amended to read, "all those in the ranks of corporal or below."

I think one of the most important differences

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between the two bills is the frequency at which meetings would be called between employee organizations and County officials.

I can't really believe that the County was all that serious in proposing that organizations elected to speak on behalf of employees would only be entitled to sit down with the County every other year to discuss whatever matters might be on the agenda.

In our experience, a typical kind of a frequency would be more on a monthly basis. I think quarterly would be acceptable, as would be called for in 23-76.

The other primary difference, which was touched on by the witness for the County Executive, relates to those matters which may or may not be discussed at these meetings, whether they are every two years or on a quarterly basis.

The primary difference between the two bills is that in the County's bill, it states that these subjects may not be discussed; in 23-76, it says that they may be discussed.

The position of our organization is that if this is the extent to which consultation and meeting and conferring is going to be granted, I don't think it does any harm for the County Government to be willing to sit down and at least discuss these matters.

If there is nothing of a binding nature, if there is

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no procedure imposed which requires agreements to be reached 2 by the resolution of disputes, for the life of me, I can't see what valid reason the County can possibly have for simply adopting the ostrich-like position that we simply refuse to discuss these kinds of issues.

I think that it does a disservice to the rank and file members of the police department. I think they have a 8 | lot of good, responsive and responsible kinds of comments to 9 make on these kinds of subjects, and I think it is at least 10 | incumbent upon the County to be willing to sit down and listen to their comments on those points.

In sum, Mr. Chairman, I would say that despite the weaknesses that we identify in the bill and despite the 14 problems that we have with it, we would be willing to accept the basic provisions of 23-76, and we would urge that it be looked upon only as a starting point.

We would suggest that it would be helpful, in the first one or two years of experience under that legislation, to examine the experience to see what kinds of problems arise and perhaps look at some point down the road to adopting more substantive legislation which adopts more of the traditional elements of formal employee-employer relations, because there are people on this Council who I recall meeting with in a workshop session some two years ago, and at that workshop session, there were rather strong, firm statements

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made to the effect that we would see some kind of collective legislation before November of that year. bargaining now the summer of 1976, our Bicentennial year, we're still waiting, with a great deal of anticipation, and we hope that the County Council will move this legislation along as quickly as possible.

Thank you.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Whitney. want to add something, Mr. Moore?

> MR. MOORE: No, sir.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. Let me just say, Mr. Whitney -- I, perhaps, was derelict in not mentioning it at the beginning of the hearing -- that this legislation had not been introduced by the Council when it was first forwarded to us by the Executive because we, acting on the basis of the County Attorney's opinion that we do not have authority for binding collective bargaining legislation, we supported the bill submitted by the employee organization to the Montgomery County delegation last year, requesting that the delegation grant to the County Council the authority to enact true collective bargaining legislation.

As you know, the delegation considered it at some length and carried that bill over and indicated to us that, in the meantime, they wondered why we didn't go ahead with the meet and confer provisions.

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They will, apparently, still be considering that bill, and as I understand it, there also is a statewide commission that's to be appointed to study the whole issue of collective bargaining at local government level.

So there is something moving in that direction at the same time that we're going to move forward to consider these two bills on the meet and confer.

But the comment you made that there can't be a binding agreement basically relates to that interpretation of the present legal situation, that we can't engage in collective bargaining which would result in a binding agreement.

MR. WHITNEY: I think, Mr. Chairman, one minor amendment to either of the pending bills that might at least take a little bit of the edge off that factor -- and I recognize its presence -- would be perhaps the inclusion of some form of statement of policy on the part of the County Council to the effect that memoranda of understanding which might be developed by the parties would at least be adhered to to the extent possible within the existing law, simply as a matter of County policy.

MR. CHRISTELLER: We can certainly consider something of that sort. I think the other point that you made, which was that the bill doesn't provide for any resolution of differences, is a direct outgrowth of the belief that we don't

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have the authority for true collective bargaining at this time, and therefore, where you are meeting and conferring, the fact that the bill does provide for the reduction to writing of the positions of the parties is about as far as one really can go if you don't have a true bargaining process in terms of a binding agreement resulting.

I think what it really means is that the collective bargaining process is basically going to be between -- or, the meet and confer process, at this stage; the collective bargaining at a later time -- would be between the employee organization representatives and the representatives of the County Executive.

And in the case of the meet and confer legislation, the fact the you might produce position papers where you haven't reached agreement means that if it's an issue that is something that ultimately the Council will be asked to resolve, at least the positions of both parties would then be known to the Council, so that's really what I think is behind that.

MR. WHITNEY: That's very well-taken. The kinds of procedures that I had in mind that fall somewhat short of ful collective bargaining but which I think are also helpful are such processes as independent fact-finding, perhaps advisory arbitration, things of that nature.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Yes. That's a good point to

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consider. 1 Are there other questions? 2 (No response.) 3 MR. CHRISTELLER: Apparently not. Thank you very much.

> MR. WHITNEY: Thank you.

MR. CHRISTELLER: The next speaker is James Mills, representing the Montgomery County Government Employees Organization.

MR. MILLS: My name is James Mills, and I reside at 24425 Ridge Road, Damascus, Maryland. I am employed by the Montgomery County Department of Public Works of Transportation, as an engineer.

I am President of Montgomery County Government Employees Organization and am here tonight to speak in support of our Bill 23-76.

I would like to take this opportunity to express this organization's appreciation to Mr. Christeller for the introduction of this bill, in response to our request.

This bill, without reservation, must be recognized as being the single most important piece of legislation that jointly affects labor and management in the County's history.

It offers official recognition by management of labor, but more importantly, it opens up a vital channel of communication between these two parties.

Our bill presents credibility with dignity; a joint

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venture that is certain to bear fruit for management, labor and the general public.

It has always been my personal belief that open communication is the essential ingredient to produce lasting harmony and efficiency in production.

This bill allows discussion to occur when and where discussion should occur, during regular intervals at the conference table.

This concept is consistent with the desires of our current membership and was an ingrained objective at the inception of this organization.

Our membership overwhelmingly voted to establish the type of organization that must function with local management.

The voices heard during these discussions should be those of labor and management. The dialogue must be truly representative of both parties to maintain credibility.

Our request is just and, I might add, reasonable.

Therefore, I am very optimistic that the basic points of our bill will be retained and approved by you, the Council.

Mr. Gleason, as you know, had a similar bill introduced some time ago, and I assume that you have had an opportunity to familiarize yourself with it. A major omission in Mr. Gleason's bill, from our viewpoint, was that no provision had been made for organization dues to be deducted by

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check -- a simple process to implement, we have been told -and one which recent court decisions in similar circumstances have granted to public employees.

Many other aspects of our bill and Mr. Gleason's when compared are diametrically opposite one another. sector that is certain to require thought by you, the Council, is just where do you draw the line that separates labor from management.

From the begininning, our organization's internal structure was constituted to accommodate both supervisory and staff personnel.

Membership composition, in fact, clearly dictated that this approach be taken. Supervisors and staff alike considered themselves an integral part of labor rather than management and voluntarily aligned themselves accordingly.

They constitute broad and vital segments of our organization and must remain as identifiable parts of our organization.

Any effort to exclude other than top management personnel from being members of this organization contrary to their voluntary choice, would not be in accordance with sound democratic principles.

Limitations on areas of discussion between labor and management, another important issue, would seriously cripple credibility.

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To justify our stand on this point, one need only compare both bills to realize that the wording provides no major binding action on the part of management.

Simply because an issue is not discussed, the forbidden issue is not removed from the thoughts of those concerned, nor is it any less an issue.

In fact, it invariably magnifies that issue to the point that the issue assumes a greater importance than it has any right to assume.

Had the issue been openly discussed in the beginning, there is a strong possibility that the issue could 12 | have been resolved in mutual accord.

The margin of safety reserved for management in 14 either Mr. Gleason's bill or our own bill -- not a small 15 | point, I might add -- hopefully will allow adjustments of 16 differences between the two bills to be weighted in the 17 Organization's favor.

Before concluding, I call your attention to a major 19 omission in our own bill. This omission, quickly detected by Mr. Christeller, was the failure of our bill to require timely progress reports to the Council pertaining to our meetings with top management. This concept we firmly endorse and, in fact, would desire not to be without.

I appreciate this opportunity to testify here tonight and request from you, the Council, a favorable

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consideration and expeditious enactment of our Bill Number 23-76.

I would like to add one other thing. I notice that the worksession scheduled was on August the 9th. We have all of our -- from myself, our two vice-presidents, and on down the line, and most of our offices, are all on vacation at that time.

I would appreciate it, if possible, if you could move that up a couple weeks, if it would meet with your schedule.

MR. MENKE: Move it up or back? Which one?

MR. MILLS: Well, we would prefer up; sooner.

MR. MENKE: Then all of us will be on vacation.

MR. MILLS: We really would appreciate it.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Mr. Hovsepian?

MR. HOVSEPIAN: We've had long discussions on this; 17 we've had several discussions with our employees. 18 things we must be concerned with -- and I'm sure we discussed this with Fran Abrams -- was what I might call a preconceived decision on a matter where the Council would have to hold a public hearing. Let's take a piece of legislation that might modify this bill, or the need for a piece of legislation to set forth -- or a change in personnel regulations. things are the subject of hearings.

The problem that we could encounter is an agreement

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• LANGLEY PARK, MARYLAND 20783 • (301) 439 • 5600 22 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, SUITE in advance that we would not only introduce the bill, but we would vote for whatever it was that was discussed. getting my point across?

> MR. MILLS: No.

MR. HOVSEPIAN: That is, a public hearing would then become a charade, in the sense of no changes, no nothing, that's the way it's going to go all the way through, and we've decided we're going to vote for that anyhow.

That could be subject to litigation, by the way, I might point out. If an attitude like that develops in advance of introduction, a public hearing is nothing more than a show, and it could go to court very easily.

But it's something we have to watch in terms of saying, "Well, we'll introduce, or we'll request the Personnel 15 Board to introduce, we'll hold our public hearing, and make 16 | our judgment afterwards."

We have to be very careful about that step. wish you'd give some thought to that for our worksession.

MR. MILLS: I had given some thought to that very subject.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Mr. Hovsepian, I'm not quite sure how that situation really can arise, if the meet and confer is between the Executive and the organization.

MR. HOVSEPIAN: That's true, but I feel some obligation when the Executive, for example, or both, agree that

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3 MR. HOVSEPIAN: And I'm only saying that we have 4 to be very careful that we don't say, "Absolutely," right ||from the bat. That's all I'm saying. MR. CHRISTELLER: Well, the point is, they can't. 6 7 MR. MENKE: They don't have the authority. 8 MR. CHRISTELLER: Neither of them has the authority, 9 so that all they can agree to do is to urge us to enact it. MR. HOVSEPIAN: I'm only saying, Mr. President --10 let me clarify. Both agree that something should be done, and then that would call for an action on the part of the Council, all right? MR. CHRISTELLER: That's right. 14 MR. HOVSEPIAN: All I'm saying is that action must 15 not be a preconceived and a pre-decision action. MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. 17 MR. MILLS: I think the workshop will determine a 18 lot of that. 19 MR. CHRISTELLER: On the schedule, Mr. Mills, I 20 don't know quite what we can do. We have filled everything up through September, and I don't want to delay things that long. Tell me, in terms of your officers, when will they 23 be back? MR. MILLS: Well, some should be back within a week 25

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something should be done in terms of changes.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Yes.

of that period, but I'm sure that all of them, mostly, would be back within a two-week period.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. You think that they'll be back the week of the 30th?

MR. MILLS: Oh, yes, we'd certainly have enough then.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Okay. I might be able to work this in on Friday, September 3rd, then. The best I can do is to tell you, I'll be having an agenda conference next Wednesday, and we'll make a definite decision. Will you make a note of that for me, Pearl, and we'll make a definite decision then and then get word out to everyone who has testified tonight and let them know for sure when the work-session is.

MR. MILLS: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. CHRISTELLER: I have one other question, one item I'd like you to think about, and that relates to this problem of where do we draw the line as to who can be members.

It seems clear to me that you can be fairly broad in the definition of where you draw the line, insofar as it is a case of meet and confer on questions concerning working conditions, pay, benefits and so forth.

But most of the proposals for this kind of a set-up for fostering employee organizations also get them involved in grievance problems, and it's where they get into grievance

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problems that you then start to run into the problem about do you have members of the organization about whom other members have a grievance, because they happen to be in a supervisory chain, and the grievance really is directed at someone else.

Who do you represent then? Do you represent the aggrieved or the middle-level supervisor against whom the complaint is registered?

MR. MILLS: Well, you've brought up a very good point. It's one even within our own organization we are, you know, still wrestling with that problem.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Every organization has that problem, too.

MR. MILLS: Right, right. I don't think there is any simple solution to it. I don't want to go off the point, but basically, I think the clearest way to stop something like that is for a lot more emphasis to be placed on avoiding grievances.

> MR. CHRISTELLER: Yes.

MR. MILLS: I'm not trying to dodge the question, out I do think that a lot more emphasis could be placed on avoiding grievances rather than always treating grievances.

MR. CHRISTELLER: I would hope that that would be one of the results of this kind of legislation.

MR. MILLS: Well, that's what I hope for, too.

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Within our own organization so far, this has seemed to work, with the limited number of trials we've had with it.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Okay. Well, you might think about that. You might even look at a few examples of grievances that you are aware of, that the group has thought about, and be prepared to talk to us about those when we have the worksession.

MR. MILLS: All right.

MR. CHRISTELLER: John, do you have a question?

MR. MENKE: As I have read 23-76 at this point, at line 246, "An employee who is a member of an employee organization may request and shall be granted the right for a member of such organization to be present in any discussions," and so on -- that doesn't go as far as representation in a grievance, for example, like this.

MR. CHRISTELLER: No; that's right.

MR. MENKE: So it may well be that that's how you get around that problem, that you're representing the employees, for example, with respect to discussions on working conditions, and that's not a grievance issue between two employees. It's a question between all the employees, generally, and the County Government.

MR. CHRISTELLER: But read, starting at line 251.

MR. MENKE: (Complying.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: It says that the employee

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organization itself may submit a grievance. That's what I was getting at.

MR. MENKE: All right. So that also would be a problem, okay. But that's still a somewhat different situation from the direct representation of an employee.

So you may want to look at those in some detail.

MR. MILLS: I believe, really, under line 251, where it says, "An employee organization may submit a grievance concerning any dispute involving a claim of violation, misinterpretation or misapplication of the personnel regulations or work practices, would really be, even currently an employee would have that option.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Oh, yes. That's right, that's ||right.

Mr. Hovsepian?

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Mr. President, I would point out, 17 | if I might, that subsequent to the presentation of both of 18 these bills, reorganization has taken place at the County 19 | level, where we now have an Employee Relations Unit, immediately under the CAO.

That was in response, I believe, to a good deal of employee representation. So bear in mind, I would say, that what we might be discussing is inherently the function of the responsibility of that organization now; to look into a number of things.

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We had a meeting here with our minority group, advising us on personnel regulations, and we had a member --I can't remember his name at the moment -- of the unit, which is now under the CAO, and it was apparent that a number of the things they were discussing might be useful for examination by that unit.

So this, I think, has been done subsequent to when both of these were drafted and might be a useful tool in this respect.

Right. MR. MILLS: It certainly would be one which I'm sure many of our members themselves may wish to use. fact, I think they are using it; I'm sure they are.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. Are there other questions?

(No response.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: Apparently not. Thank you very 17 much, Mr. Mills.

The next speaker is John M. Hardy, for the 19 Montgomery County Fire Fighters.

> MR. HARDY: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

21 | I am John Hardy. I represent the Montgomery County Fire Fighters Association.

So there is no misunderstanding, right off the bat, ||I'll tell you that we're very much against Bill 11-76, and we strongly support Bill 23-76.

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After Bill 11-76 was submitted in June, I submitted a multi-page letter, spelling out my objections, and I don't think it's necessary to take the time to reiterate each one of those here this evening.

I do want to address myself to several points between these two bills. As you know, my organization represents at the present time sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and even an assistant chief.

I think that by limiting the people that organizations can represent, you'll disenfranchise the fire fighters, because I would be unable to apply for recognition in my organization.

I think in Mr. Gleason's bill, too, he seems a bit afraid of what the employees will actually come up with. And given the result of a nonbinding type of an agreement -- or, perhaps, not even an agreement -- I don't see any reason for automatically eliminating certain subjects from being discussed.

In Mr. Gleason's bill, Mr. Gleason would have the final say-so in all matters, and as we see it, instead of meeting twice a year, it would save everybody's time if we just send down a memo.

There would be very little point in discussing the few things that are left to be discussed under Mr. Gleason's bill.

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The bill that has been more recently introduced, 23-76, would seem more realistic. I think that the employees can express themselves, and I think the County will find that they'll have more satisfaction among employees when the employees are given a chance to enter into some of the processes of the government.

This is not to say that the employees are asking for control of any of these processes, but at least we'll have a chance to express our either approval or disapproval of all these matters, and given the openness of Bill 23-76, I think this could be more readily accomplished.

As I say, my main point, I think, is that Mr. Gleason's bill would eliminate the top half of my group, and these people are affiliated with the Fire Fighters Association They felt that it was necessary to have a 15 | voluntarily. 16 group such as mine represent them.

I don't feel that this is a conflict between 18 management and labor. I feel that perhaps the division 19 especially in the fire service has become a bit higher than 20 | perhaps another organization.

Thank you.

22 MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Hardy. there questions?

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Yes. Isn't it a bit different, also among our fire fighters? The fire fighters are responsible to

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MR. HARDY: That's true, yes.
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                     MR. HOVSEPIAN: They're not responsible adminis-
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         tratively to the County, but they are responsible to --
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                     MR. HARDY: Not yet.
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                     MR. HOVSEPIAN: -- to the given board of the
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        given fire department, is that not correct?
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                     MR. HARDY: That's correct, yes.
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                     MR. HOVSEPIAN: Promotions and everything are
      10 determined by the department, itself?
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                     MR. HARDY:
                                  That's correct.
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                     MR. CHRISTELLER: Good point.
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                     MR. HARDY: Hopefully, that will change soon after
        the passage of the bill.
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                     MR. CHRISTELLER:
                                        Thank you very much.
      16 other questions?
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                     (No response.)
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                    MR. CHRISTELLER: Apparently not.
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                    Michael Goldman?
                    MR. GOLDMAN: Mr. President, members of the Council,
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        my name is Michael Goldman. I reside at 11400 Rockbridge
     22 Road, in Silver Spring.
                    I want to thank the Council for giving me the
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     24 ppportunity to express my views on this legislation now
        before this body.
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the given department, is that not correct?

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I come to you as a resident of Montgomery County and as the Assistant General Counsel of the National Treasury

Employees Union. We represent approximately 90,000 Federal employees in the United States Treasury Department and in the Federal Energy Administration.

Presently, approximately 50 percent of all public employees nationwide are in exclusive units of representation. So in the deliberations of the legislation now before the Council, it seems that there is already a body of experience to draw upon.

It seems to me that the experience will demonstrate that when employees have an opportunity for a voice in their own destiny, they are more willing to accept and follow established work rules, and this, in turn, has a positive impact on employee morale, and also a positive impact on productivity among employees.

It seems to me there is another important aspect or impact of such meet and confer kind of legislation, and that is, we see in increasing numbers employees, public employees, engaging in job actions.

And I submit to the Council that in large part, this is the fault of the legislation or the inability of the employees to effectively express to management their views on personnel policies, practices and matters affecting general working conditions. So that they resort to

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job actions in order to make their point to the legislative or executive bodies.

Now, in order for legislation to have the salutory effect of improving morale and, hopefully, preventing job actions, the legislation must be meaningful and it must have credibility.

Now, in reviewing both bills before the Council, it seems to me that the only bill that has credibility and has the ability to gain the respect of the employees is the bill 10 | introduced on behalf of the employee organization.

In comparing the two, it seems obvious to me that 12 the Council bill does not truly provide for meaningful meet 13 and confer opportunities.

Meeting once every two years allows too much time 15 | for the build-up of frustration among employees. 16 quarterly is much more realistic. The employees have a 17 meaningful outlet for their problems; they don't have to 18 wait every two years -- or, more often, at the option of the County Executive.

Secondly, not only does the County Executive want to limit the numbers of meetings that take place, but the substance of the discussions at these meetings.

It seems to me when we're talking about meet and confer legislation, which is really the lowest form of employee expression, it seems to me it's unwise to limit the scope of

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the discussions in the way the County Executive wishes to do it.

Now, in the federal sector, we do have these limitations, but we have these limitations under a collective bargaining approach. These are items we cannot bargain about. But yet, even on these items, we have the right to bargain on the impact and implementation of these items.

So limiting it in the context of meet and confer just seems to be very unrealistic. If employees want to express their views, it seems that the County Executive really should not have any qualms about giving the employees this right.

Thirdly, the County Executive, through the legislation, seems to be attempting to control the employee 15 organization by retaining the right to determine what is an 16 | appropriate unit.

Now, it seems to me that we have two separate 18 organizations; we have an employee organization and we have 19 management. Traditionally, they sit on opposite sides of the table, and they express their views.

Now, we don't want the County Executive to come over to the employees' side and say, "We're going to tell you how to organize. We're going to tell you what your unit should be.

It seems that the employee organization bill is more realistic in providing third parties to make that final decision.

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Similarly, in grievances, the County Executive or the Administrative Officer should not have the final say.

There should be some outside approach.

Mr. Whitney earlier suggested advisory arbitration. That seems to me an approach. I'm not sure under the context of the present legislation whether binding arbitration would be appropriate, but that is something that should be looked into.

In conclusion, I fully support the bill introduced on behalf of the employee organization. However, the Council should not consider this bill the final answer. It is only a step, and a very small step, in the proper direction.

The Council should continue its efforts to establish meaningful and full collective bargaining rights for County employees, and if statewide enabling legislation is needed, then this is what must be sought.

And if I could just make two further observations, one regarding the 60 percent rule. In the federal sector, this was the initial way that elections were held. There was a 60 percent rule.

However, this was eliminated in subsequent executive orders signed by the President. There really is no need for any 60 percent or 50 percent rule.

Employees should feel that an election is important enough to get out and vote, and if they don't vote, then they

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must live with the decision made. That's how the general electorate operates in a Presidential election or any other election.

And one final point, regarding the supervisors, which was brought up earlier, whether or not there is a conflict of interest, and I just want to make an observation how this is handled in the Federal Government.

Supervisors have the right to join a labor organization; anybody has the right to joint a labor organization. However, the labor organization only has the right to represent and to bargain for nonsupervisory employees.

That might be an approach here, whereby the employee organization would not have the right to represent supervisors in grievances, but the supervisors would have the right to join the organization but not necessarily be protected by the legislation passed by the Council.

Thank you.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. Are there questions?
(No response.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Goldman.

Gordon Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Good evening. My name is Gordon Wilson, and I live at 8312 McCullough Lane, Apartment 102, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

I have worked for Montgomery County almost five

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I work in the Division of Solid Waste Management, Department of Environmental Protection.

In the past year, our division has probably gone through more turmoil than any other division within the County, at least I feel, and most of my coworkers.

We've had several lay-offs, and we feel that the way we've been treated, the situation has dictated a lot of it, but we really haven't been explained to or told just why.

We've had problems, you know, with people saying we've got a lay-off coming. We've been told by our supervisors that we will be informed when it's going to come, we will get our notices and everything.

But the story continually rides along. They say one thing, and two weeks later, it's changed; another month, it's changed; on down the line.

No one has really been that honest with us to say, "This is the situation, this is what's going to be, this is what's going to happen."

I think most of us are men enough to stand up and face the facts, but we would like to know the facts first.

We feel that we need an organization to represent us to try and -- at least, for us to go to someone and say, "We want to find out what's going to happen."

I strongly endorse Bill 23-76. I think Mr. Gleason's

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Bill 11-76 is a farce. As far as I'm concerned, we have more recognition right now for our employee organization than what we would be granted under his bill.

I urge you strongly to pass 23-76.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. Are there questions?

MR. CHRISTELLER: Mr. Hovsepian?

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Yes.

MR. HOVSEPIAN: Yes, Mr. President. I think it might be useful -- at these public hearings, various things do come out which the Council hears about. We hear from citizens through all kinds of letters, and then we transmit these letters to the County Executive for comment, so the President can write back.

It seems to me that we have an employee who has raised a good question, and it might be useful, Mr. President, if we refer this question to the County Executive.

MR. CHRISTELLER: All right. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

Next, Melvin Tull.

MR. TULL: Good evening, Mr. Christeller, other members of the Council. My name is Melvin Tull. I regret chat I did not come prepared --

MR. CHRISTELLER: Don't worry about it.

MR. TULL: In fact, I'm not all that clear on what I really want to say.

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I am speaking as an individual. I am also a vicepresident of the employees organization chosen to represent
the feelings of supervisory personnel.

So, with that, you may gather that I'd like to speak to the issue of excluding supervisory, management and confidential personnel, and to urge you not to do same.

These supervisory and management jobs take a variety of titles. I think, if you take away the title, and you leave only the pay and the work, the responsibilities or the various parts of the job and the control of the work of others, you'd find that most of the supervisors would be a tiny bit unhappy.

The title is part of the prestige, part of the selfimage, most important especially to those who are underclassified in comparison to supervisors in the local job
market.

But I think you'd also find that the self-image, which is so important, is conferred not only by a title but by an inner willingness to come to bat for the County, to work unpaid overtime.

And I think most of us have pictured ourselves as filling in in dirty but necessary jobs in times of emergency, if there were strikes or some unknown breakdown for some unknown reason -- even working in the landfill, or whatever -- just as we picture the same thing happening in private industry

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Prestige is important to the self-image. Call any of these jobs by a title of lesser prestige, call any of these supervisors a garbage collector, or a Councilman, or whatever else; it would not matter a great deal, just a little bit.

But the important thing to bear in mind is that the supervisory employees approach their jobs with a dedication, and that this dedication, too, is important to their image, their self-image.

And I think that's what Bill 11-76 would do damge to. I think the problem is basically that the approach in 11-76 would be to differentiate supervisors from the rank and file by drawing some definitions, and even tightening the wording of these definitions may not help a great deal.

What seems to be lacking is a ready way of recognizing the supervisor as opposed to the rank and file. You may laugh at some of this, but we don't have in this County some of the things that exist in private industry, in the private sector.

We are constantly asked to look to the private sector as a source of good ideas, as a way of doing things better. And supervisors and management people continually find themselves looking to the private sector for new ideas.

One of the things they find -- and here's where you'll laugh -- is that the private sector has hunting lodges and that type of prerequisite for management people, and they

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have other types of little benefits. After a certain number of years, maybe you'd get a take-home car; there are price reductions on whatever the product of the industry is.

Our product here happens to be real estate taxes, and I don't know if we'll ever get reductions on that.

But I'm just saying, a lot of these things don't exist. There was, at one time, an association of Montgomery County Administrators, which is where you would expect to find a lot of the supervisory and management and confidential personnel.

That seems to be somewhat defunct at the present, and I think a large part of the reason it died is that it got very little support from -- not even monetary support, I'm talking about -- but just support from the attendance of the Executive and the Council.

In the same vein, there's a lack of management training opportunites, a specific program to rotate people through different divisions and provide a well-rounded background.

So what I'm talking about is not entirely take-home cars and hunting lodges and that sort of thing. But there is a total lack of anything other than maybe a 5 percent pay increase to differentiate a supervisor from the rank and file.

Because of this, I ask you to pass or adopt something along the lines of Bill 23-76, at least until someday when

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I hope some of the task forces that have been established in the last year result in a little better definition of the difference between the various classes.

Thank you.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Tull. Are there questions?

(No response.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you very much.

Charles Simpson?

MR. SIMPSON: Mr. President and members of the Council, I am Charles L. Simpson, President of the Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge Number 35, of Montgomery County.

The statement I'm going to make is brief.

Basically, the enactment of legislation to recognize

employee representative groups is essential to the smooth,

continuous operation of the County Government, the welfare

7 of the County employees, as well as the citizens of Montgomery

18 County.

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In the early spring of this year, Montgomery
County came extremely close to experiencing a job action
by Montgomery County police officers, because there wasn't
a vehicle by which police officers could collectively convey
their needs to County officials.

At the peak of this emotionally-charged period, the police department suffered a double tragedy, with the

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death of two police officers. Subsequently, the attention of the department shifted its focus on this tragedy, with the prime concern being directed to this event.

We feel that if it were not for this untimely event, Montgomery County would have surely experienced a job action.

The Fraternal Order of Police Lodge Number 35 believes that Bill Number 23-76 is certainly a step in the right direction, but lacks essential elements, such as a collective bargaining with binding arbitration clause.

Bill 23-76, by providing an effective employeeemployer relationship, may very well prevent a future job action by members of the police department, provided that both the County Government and County employees act in good faith.

The Fraternal Order of Police strongly urges passage of Bill 23-76 for the welfare of all concerned.

I've sat back there and listened to much discussion as to who should be included and who should not be included. We have a unique situation in the police department, in that we truly do have supervisors. Then we also have the rank and file officers.

It is our opinion that the line should be drawn at sergeant; that anyone above the rank of sergeant should not be included. But it could be anyone above the rank of sergeant

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these bills?

could be a member of the organization but not necessarily represented by the organization. I feel that this bill, this legislation that's

being presented to the County, Number 23-76, is long overdue. I think we're behind, and I realize the circumstances as far as collective bargaining with binding arbitration in the County.

We either have to have a charter amendment or it has to be passed through state legislation. So I can under-10 stand, and that puts us between a rock and a hard spot.

But this is definitely a step in the right direction.

MR. CHRISTELLER: Thank you, Mr. Simpson. there questions?

(No response.)

MR. CHRISTELLER: Apparently not. Thank you.

Is there anyone else who wishes to testify on

(No response.)

If not, we'll conclude the MR. CHRISTELLER: We'll hold the hearing record open if anyone wishes hearing. to submit additional testimony.

We'll hold the record open until the close of business on July 30th, which is over two weeks.

(Whereupon, at 9:30 p.m., the hearing was closed.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

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By: Annie E. Hayes